

GERMANY HAS PEACE TERMS

Peace Treaty Terms in The Evening World To-Day—the Fourth Anniversary of Sinking of the Lusitania

The

Evening

World.

Weather—Showers, warmer to-night; clearing Thursday.

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ALSACE TO FRANCE; BILLIONS IN INDEMNITY; BELGIUM RESTORED; KAISER MUST BE TRIED

WILSON SUMMONS CONGRESS FOR EXTRA SESSION MAY 19, BEFORE HIS RETURN HOME

Early Date Set on Advice of Glass, to Pass Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—President Wilson issued a call by cable to-day for a Special Session of Congress to meet Monday, May 19.

Secretary Tumulty, in making the announcement, said it would be impossible, of course, for the President to be here on the opening day. The date fixed for the Special Session was much earlier than Democratic leaders had expected.

White House officials said that in naming an early date for the session, President Wilson was guided largely by the advice of Secretary Glass as to the necessity of passing annual appropriation measures which failed in the closing days of the last session.

President Wilson's proclamation calling the extra session follows:

WHEREAS, Public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock noon, on the 19th day of May, 1919, to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol in the District of Columbia on the 19th day of May, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and seal of the United States of America, the 7th day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen, and of the Hundred and Nineteenth, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Forty-Third.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President: ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

There was no information at the White House either as to the probable time of the return of the President from France or the submission of the peace treaty to the Senate.

Soon after the President's proclamation was made public, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts issued a call for a Republican conference to be held May 14 for the purpose of perfecting an organization in the Senate, and Representative Mondell, who will be Republican floor leader at the coming session, announced that a conference of Republican House members would be held on May 17.

Besides the seven appropriation bills, aggregating more than \$4,000,000,000, which failed of passage at the last Congress, the list of unpassed measures facing Congress includes all reconstruction legislation, and bills defining the shipping policy, general railroad legislation and dealing with unemployment, labor and literacy questions.

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TROLLEY CRASH INJURES 23 PERSONS IN PATERSON

Collision Results When Haledon Car Jumps Track Near City Hall.

PATERSON, May 7.—Twenty-three persons were hurt in a collision between two trolley cars to-day near the City Hall. The collision occurred when a Haledon car coming down Market Street jumped the track and crashed into a Park Avenue car.

Motorman William Woolworth, No. 123 Maple Street, Paterson, on the Park Avenue car, was the most seriously injured. His left eye was gouged out. The others suffered bruises and cuts from flying glass.

START OF NAVAL FLIGHT HALTED AGAIN BY WIND

Fleet Commander Hopeful That Weather Conditions May Be Favorable To-Morrow.

Commander Towers again announced the postponement of the Navy Department's trans-Atlantic flight by way of Halifax to-day because of the stiff north-northeast wind sweeping the coast.

There was too much wind and the weather report indicated the storm area would continue until Friday, though conditions may be such that start will be possible to-morrow.

The postponement proved a great disappointment to both the crew and the mechanics, who are anxious to be among those who complete the first air flight across the eastern ocean. The mechanics worked practically all night going over the machines, and the crews were up long before the break of to-day to examine carefully every part.

Grounded Destroyers Floated at Trepassay Bay.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 7.—The United States naval vessels which grounded at Trepassay Bay in the storm Monday have been safely floated. No serious damage is believed to have been done to any of the ships.

PLANE WITH 25, UP 3 MILES.

Farman Machine Carrying Passengers Descends in 25 Minutes.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 6.—The giant Farman airplane Goliath which has been flying between Paris and Brussels last night ascended to a height of 3,100 metres (more than three miles), while carrying twenty-five passengers.

The ascent was made in one hour and fifteen minutes and the descent in twenty-five minutes.

U. S. FORCE TO QUIT ENGLAND

Headquarters There to Be Closed on June 15.

LONDON, May 7.—Headquarters of American forces in England will be closed June 15 and the force here will be sent to the States.

WILSON AND LLOYD GEORGE AGREE TO SPECIAL TREATY TO AID FRANCE IF ATTACKED

Officially Announced That Engagement Will Be Submitted to U. S. Senate and British Parliament.

OFFICIAL announcement of the agreement of the United States and England to come to the aid of France in the event of an attack by Germany was made through the Committee on Public Information here to-day. The announcement reads:

"In addition to the securities afforded in the treaty of peace, the President of the United States has pledged himself to propose to the Senate of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain has pledged himself to propose to the Parliament of Great Britain an engagement, subject to the approval of the Council of the League of Nations, to come immediately to the assistance of France in case of unprovoked attack by Germany."

GENERAL EXPRESS STRIKE VOTED HERE BY 2,000 WORKERS

Dissatisfied With Wage Award of May 1—Service in City Largely Curtailed.

Two thousand men, representing 4,500 drivers, chauffeurs, mechanics and garage men of the American Railway Express Company met at the Amsterdam Opera House to-day and endorsed a general strike of employees of the company. They were addressed by Organizer William Collins of the American Federation of Labor, and voted to enroll in the organization.

The express company refused to accept packages for shipment to-day except at railroad terminals, and gave notice it would make no deliveries except over the counter at terminal offices.

The following statement was given out at the office of Robert E. S. Cowie, Vice President of the American Railway Express:

"The strike is due to dissatisfaction with provisions of the wage award of the United States Railroad Administration on May 1. The wage award granted to the men a flat increase of \$25 a month, the increase to be dated back to Jan. 1, 1919. Also the eight-hour day was granted, with pro rata time for two hours beyond the eight hours and time and a half over ten hours.

"The men demand that they shall not be compelled to work more than two hours overtime; that double time be paid for Sundays and holidays; and that all Sunday work is to be voluntary. They also demand one week's summer vacation a year with pay.

"The difference will be referred to the directors of the Division of Labor of the United States Railroad Administration at Washington as provided for in the wage award order."

A Jersey City employee of the company sent this explanation to The Evening World:

"They took away vacations, sick benefits and pay for holidays when we didn't work, and they gave us only a single day's pay when we did work on holidays. Under the old system we were paid a single day's pay when we didn't work and an extra day when we did. Did we gain or lose, and how much?"

TAKE BELL-ANS BEFORE MEALS and see how the good digestion makes you feel—

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GERMAN CONSCRIPTION ENDED; RHINE FORTS ARE TO BE RAZED

Loses All Colonies, Must Pay Shipping Damage, Ton for Ton—Saar Valley Mines Go to France—Kiel Canal Made Free.

SUMMARY OF PEACE TERMS

VERSAILLES, May 7.—Following are the principal points in the Treaty of Peace to-day handed to the German delegates as shown in the official summary:

Germany is required to accept any agreement reached with her former allies.

League of Nations promulgated.

The ex-Kaiser to be tried by an international high court.

Holland to be asked to extradite the ex-Kaiser.

Germany restores Alsace-Lorraine to France.

All Hohenzollern property in Alsace-Lorraine goes to France without payment.

France gains permanent possession of Saar coal mines regardless of result of future plebiscite.

Germany cedes to Belgium 382 square miles of territory between Luxembourg and Holland.

Germany's cession to Poland isolates East Prussia from the remainder of Germany.

Germany's cessions to Poland comprise 27,686 square miles; to France, 5,600 square miles (Alsace-Lorraine).

Germany cedes to Japan all rights in Shantung Peninsula.

German Army must demobilize within two months after peace is signed.

Danzig permanently internationalized.

Germany agrees to territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark and in East Prussia.

Conscription within German territories abolished.

All German forts for fifty kilometres east of the Rhine razed.

Allied occupation of parts of Germany to continue until reparation is made.

Any German violation of conditions pertaining to the Rhine zone constitutes an act of war.

German navy reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers and twelve torpedo boats, with no submarines. German navy personnel to consist of not over 15,000.

Germany renounces all her territorial and political rights outside of Europe.

Germany recognizes total independence of German-Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

German army reduced to 100,000 men, including officers.

Germany must reimburse all civilian damages, beginning with an initial payment of 20,000,000,000 marks.

Subsequent payments in reparation to be secured by a bond issue approved by the Reparation Commission.

Germany must pay shipping damages, ton for ton.

Germany to accept full responsibility for all damages to Allied and associated governments and nationals.

Germany forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic.

All Heligoland fortifications must be demolished.

Kiel Canal to be open to all nations.

Germany must surrender her fourteen submarine cables.

Germany must accept highly detailed provisions for internationalization of roads and rivers.

Germany is responsible for delivering other violators of international law.

Commissions created for plebiscites in Malmedy, Schleswig and East Prussia.

Details of disposition of German fleet and cables left to Allied powers.

Disposition of former German colonies also left to Allies.

All Cables Given Up, Forbidden to Build Forts on the Baltic, Heligoland Fortifications to Be Destroyed—No Forts Near Rhine.

PARIS, May 7.—The Treaty of Peace between the twenty-seven Allied and Associated Powers on the one hand and Germany on the other was handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles to-day.

It is the longest treaty ever drawn. It totals about 80,000 words divided into fifteen main sections and represents the combined product of over 1,000 experts working continually through a series of commission for the three and a half months since Jan. 18. The treaty is printed in parallel pages of English and French, which are recognized as having equal validity. It does not deal with questions affecting Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, except in so far as binding Germany to accept any agreement reached with those former allies.

[Concessions to Italy, the control of Fiume and other matters will be covered in the treaty with Austria.]

POWERS OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

From the coming into force of the present treaty, all relations with Germany, and with each of the German states, will be resumed by the Allied and Associated Powers.

Section one, League of Nations, the covenant of the League of Nations constitutes section one of the peace treaty, which places upon the League many specific in addition to its general duties. It may question Germany at any time for a violation of the neutralized zone east of the Rhine as a threat against the world's peace. It will appoint three of the five members of the Saar Commission, oversee its regime and carry out the plebiscite. It will appoint the high commissioner of Danzig, guarantee the independence of the free city and arrange for treaties between Danzig and Germany and Poland. It will work out the mandatory system to be applied to the former German colonies and act as a final court in part of the plebiscites of the Belgian-German frontier and in disputes as to the Kiel Canal and decide certain of the economic and financial problems; an international conference on labor is to be held in October under its direction, and another on the international control of ports, waterways and railways is foreshadowed.

Membership.—The members of the league will be the signatories of the covenant and other states invited to accede, who must lodge a declaration of accession without reservation within two months. A new state, dominion, or colony may be admitted provided its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the assembly. A state may withdraw upon giving two years' notice, if it has fulfilled all its international obligations.

Secretariat.—A permanent secretariat will be established at the seat of the league which will be at Geneva.

Assembly.—The Assembly will consist of representatives of the members of the league, and will meet at stated intervals. Voting will be by states. Each member will have one vote and not more than three representatives.

Council.—The Council will consist of representatives of the Five Great Allied Powers, together with representatives of four members selected by the Assembly from time to time; it may co-opt additional states and will meet at least once a year. Members not represented will be invited to send a representative when questions affecting their interests are discussed. Voting will be by states. Each state will have one vote and not more than one representative. Decision taken by the Assembly and Council must be unanimous except in regard to procedure, and in certain cases specified in the covenant and in the treaty, where decisions will be by a majority.

Armaments.—The Council will formulate plans for a reduction of armaments for consideration and adoption. These plans will be revised every ten years. Once they are with any party to the dispute which complies with it; if a member fails to carry out the

award, the Council will propose the necessary measures. The Council will formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice to determine international disputes or to give advisory opinions. Members who do not submit their case to arbitration must accept the jurisdiction of the Assembly. If the Council, less the parties to the dispute, is unanimously agreed upon the rights of it, the members agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with its recommendations. In case a recommendation by the Assembly adopted, no member must exceed the armaments fixed without the concurrence of the Council. All members will exchange full information as to armaments and programmes, and a permanent commission will advise the Council on military and naval questions.

LEAGUE EMPOWERED TO TAKE STEPS TO PREVENT WAR.

Upon any war, or threat of war, the council will meet to consider what common action should be taken. Members are pledged to submit matters of dispute to arbitration or inquiry and not to resort to war until three months after the award. Members agree to carry out an arbitral award, and not to go to war